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FHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915.

Thrift is the magic talisman that turns dross into gold.

Where Are the " Smarting Millions"?

ACCORDING to Frank P. Walsh, the on Industrial Relations, who seems to be the best-known agitator in the country just now, "the basic cause of industrial dissatisfaction is low wages." He also finds that citizens numbering millions smart under a sense of injustice and oppression."

Do they? It does not take many millions to elect a President and a Congress. A whole people cannot be "smarting" very much or they would rise in their wrath and terminate the conditions of which they complain. It is a fact, of course, that wages in America are the highest in the world. They drop sometimes when economic experimentalists get control in Washington and insist that American products shall be put into competition with a cheap foreign output. That is why the "smarting millions," as a general thing, stand for protection.

Mr. Walsh seems to stand for low prices and high wages. That is a popular platform. A more popular one would be a demand for a law to compel every citizen to be a millionaire.

For the Honor of France

NOTHING finer has happened in this war than the action of France in sending back to Switzerland Eugene Gilbert, the aviator who was forced to land on Swiss soil in July because of an accident to his motor. He was interned by the Swiss Government. and was allowed to go about on his promise that he would not attempt to escape. He broke his word a few days ago, crossed the frontier and reported for duty at the War Office in Paris. The honor of France as well as the honor

of a soldier were involved in his actions, and France, in order that her honor may be unsullied, has repudiated the action of Gilbert. The word of a French soldier must be as good as his bond, lest the word of France, when given on a "scrap of paper," be regarded as an empty promise.

Myth of the Minute Men

THE last argument of those who disbe-Lileve in the necessity for the United States to prepare itself against war is usually, "but think of the minute men!"

The trouble with that argument is that if one does think, seriously and without illusions, about the minute men, there is only one result, and that is a cry for preparedness, That at Concord and Bunker Hill the minute men did a proud and noble work is a fact. Since that time the myth of the minute men, the idea that at any moment the American farmer, or bank clerk, or merchant prince, can be trusted to reach for his gun and go on the still hunt for enemies. has done tremendous harm. Even during the Revolution Washington was quoted as saying that the militia was worse than useissa and had been the origin of all our misfortunes. Washington, it is to be noted, did his best work at the head of some 2500 Hince that time the tradition of the minute

man has held all our Congressmen in a vise. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 there were but 6700 men in the army. More than half a million men enlisted and were diagracefully routed time and again by vastly inferior English forces. In the Mexican and Civil Wars the same myth prevailed. As a result thousands of lives were snuffed out, not by war, but by unpreparedness. All the devotion, all the fine military achievements developed on both sides of the Civil War were almost entirely nullified by the lack of a minimum number of trained men.

That is what the minute man idea has done. Today there are no minute men; there are no guns hanging on the wall. Unless the country is willing to face conscription when war comes, it must train a few hands for its defense.

The Hamlet of Oyster Bay

"THE time is out of joint," cries Theodore I Roosevelt, the Hamlet of Oyster Bay. and continues with a slight modification of phrase, "Oh cursed spite! that never was I chose to set it right!"

Until the Plattsburg incident Mr. Roosevelt was constrained to take out his "cursed spite" in rebuking the pacifists, the Chinafors, the Germans and the German-Ameri-"We are desperately unprepared for war," he would cry out, and in the next eath would assert that we must go to war at once to redeem our obligation to Belgium. The Secretary of War very properly refuses to barrow Mr. Roosevelt's idea that "our ent state of unpreparedness makes it deable to engage in war with four or five er nations." He says "Tut! Tut!" to the

clonel and declares the incident closed. That the Administration should be drawn into a controversy so childish and so illd on the part of a former President il seem deplorable enough. But neither the tration's loss of dignity nor Mr. convelt's less of temper can cloud over the ed which has come of h. Mr. Roesevelt's te about our unpreparedness are good nis so good that the country had taken em to heart months before Mr. Roosevelt ke. His assertion that there has been a

"criminal deterioration" in the efficiency of the navy needs proof, and will undoubtedly lead to a desirable investigation. That ends Mr. Roosevelt's case.

Peeved at His Own Failure

TF HENRY JAMES renounced his Amer-I lean citizenship because he did not like the way this Government was managed, it is a pity that he did not come home to vote once in a while. The trouble with so many citizens who are "disgusted with the way things are going" is that they neglected their own duty first. Philadelphia and every other city is filled with this sort of "undestrables."

No Free Sugar

REPRESENTATIVE KITCHIN, who is to succeed Mr. Underwood as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, hints that the duty on sugar may be retained. A loss of \$50,000,000 the year in revenne during a period of special war taxes is considerably more of a pill than the Democracy can expect the nation to swallow.

Mr. Underwood himself, it is well known, was opposed to free sugar. So was practically everybody else in the party except the President. Congress yielded, but not with very good grace. Cheapening the morning cup of coffee is all right in theory, but the unfortunate part about it is that the consumer finds that somebody else has taken the saving before he has a chance.

Sugar, of course, has always been considered a splendid revenue producer. The tariff on it is easily collected and the tax is so widely distributed that no class suffers an unequal burden. But political reasons for the retention of the duty are more urgent than the economic ones, from the Democratic viewpoint. The beet sugar industry has become enormously important in a dozen States. Penalizing Louisiana planters is one thing and penalizing thousands of voters in doubtful Commonwealths is another. Free sugar is now scheduled for May 1, 1916, on the very eve of the Presidential campaign. Sound reason would prompt the Democracy to get out of a bad hole by using the war as an excuse for a revision of its program. so far as sugar is concerned.

But protection is no more important for sugar than it is for dozens of other things. Mr. Kitchin plans to go a few steps on the way; the electorate is likely to insist that protection in its entirety be re-established as the definite policy of the nation.

Patriotism Is a Quality as Well as a Word

THE reason for Frank L. Polk's accept-A ance of the appointment as Counsellor of the State Department will not be found in the salary. Mr. Polk is receiving \$15,000 a year as Corporation Counsel of New York city, or twice as much as the pay that goes with his new place.

Patriotism is evidently a quality as well as a word. This has been demonstrated many times in the past. The salaries paid in Washington are not large enough to attract the money seekers. They never should be made large enough to excite the cupidity of men who think more of their own prosperity than of doing their share in the government of their own country. There are few lawyers who would decline appointment to the Supreme Court, even though the salary of a Justice is only a small part of the'sum they could win in private practice.

Mr. Polk is a capable lawyer with experience in large affairs, and under the guidance of Secretary Lansing he can do good service in the State Department. If the Secretary of State himself were not thoroughly grounded in international law the appointment of a man with more technical knowledge would have been advisable, but the nation can look upon the promotion of Mr. Polk with equanimity.

Women Smokers of High and Low Degree

TEMBERS of the house committees of M the women's clubs whose buildings contain all the modern conveniences will be interested to learn that the new women's building on the poor farm in Ramsey County, Minnesota, is to have a smoking room. Smoking has never been either a novelty or a fad with women. So long ago as the early days of the last century Horace Greeley was in the habit of lighting his mother's pipe and getting it well started for her every day. His mother's delight in her pipe was not exceptional among the women of the New England neighborhood where she lived. We are not informed, however, whether the other women were of such luxurious habits that they had to have some one get the pipe well going for them. The sociological investigator who would explore this little known region of social custom would find most interesting spoil.

The two extremes of female society meet today on the common plane of tobacco. At one extreme, represented by those living on the Minnesota poor farm, it is used in a pipe, and at the other extreme there is a group of women who think it "smart" to toy with a cigarette. Now and then there is one who will smoke a cigar, but fashion has not yet sunctioned the pipe. There is no telling when the cigarette case dangling from the belt will not be displaced by tobacco pouch, embroidered in silk and adorned with a gold monogram, with a special attachment for carrying a small meerschaum pipe, for history repeats itself in tobacco as well as in the atrocities of war.

General Wood, being a good soldier, obeys. A lesson to his friends.

Von Tirpitz, it seems, is soon to be hoist with his own petard. Or sunk with his own

Marietta, Ga., is driving out all strangers. Afraid they may find out something unpleas-

Lehigh Republicans, with a fine sense of humor, have nominated Penrose for Presi-

It must feel like the good old days for Colonel Roosevelt to be back in the first-page

Mr. Roosevelt feels that he is going to run for President in 1916, and Gosh, how he does

"Gold buried in North Carolina."-Headline. Not Captain Kidd this time, but Captain Kidder.

If the posters issued by the suffragists are

any indication of their spirit, they ought to

have the vote at once. It is admitted that women make good mothers, although there are some extremists who will doubtless deny it before the cam-

STREET FAKERS OF THE FLAMING TORCH

Their Hand-Out of Language Is Nothing New, Having Been Perfected in Form and Substance Many Centuries Ago

By CYRIL MELVILLE LITTLEJOHN

How ancient is the familiar art of the curbstone salesmen! The men who stand on bexes near flickering gasoline torches and sell 10-cent diamonds, fountain pens and divers other commodities, but especially curealls of human ills, have not by any means discovered a new profession-far from it! They practice an art perfected centuries ago.

Who has not paused just for a moment to listen to one of their number? The streets of all the large cities contain many such, vending their wares. Youthful spectators may think them original, and, with some justification, clever; but their fathers, from the time whereof memory runneth not to the contrary, have often heard the same strains, almost the identical words, used always by the fakers. These buccaneer princes of the gasoline torch, who browse on the small change of the public, never seem to vary their line of talk:

Ladies and gentlemen-I am not here tonight to sell you anything. I am merely go-ing to introduce to you a wonderful remedy for cold, coughs, grip, blood disorders and nervous diseases. This medicine has and nervous diseases. This medicine has cured sickness of 45 years' standing, and when all other remedies have failed.

They tell about the various testimonials and elaborate on the wonderful properties of their remedy.

Just to Introduce It

Now just to introduce this article, the merchant continues:

I have a few small bottles which I shall pass out to you tenight, and I am not go-ing to ask you \$5, nor \$4, nor \$3, nor \$2, no, nor \$1, nor even 59 cents, nor 50 cents. But I tell you what I am going to do, ladies and gentlemen. Listen: I am going to give to you this wonderful little remedy, to each lady or gentleman in the audience who passes me up the small sum of 25 cents, two bits, one quarter. Never until tonight has this won-derful medicine been sold for less than \$5."

Such is the usual hand-out of English slung by a New York East Sider or a Western-looking individual in a wide-brimmed slouch hat, who fairly spills the words from

These people seem to have been always with us. If Time can honor a profession, the street faker deserves Father Time's greenest laurels. No one knows who first began curbstone oratory to sell one's goods, but it probably commenced shortly after curbstones were first laid. In Ben Jonson's and Shakespeare's time, the "up-to-date" faker flourished.

In one of Jonson's plays, produced in the year 1605, we see Volpone, disguised as Scoto Mantuano, a mountebank doctor, selling a medicine on a platform erected on a street corner, where he might catch a glimpse of a coveted married woman from a nearby window. As the present-day faker usually has a lackey to catch and entertain the audience, Volpone had such an assistant.

Volpone's Model Speech

Volpone addressed the throng in this oolished manner:

Most noble gentlemen, and my worthy patrons: I have nothing to sell, little or nothing to sell * * * I protest, I and my six servants are not able to make of this precious liquor so fast as it is fetched away from my lodging by gentlemen of your city. • • • O health, health! the blessing of the rich, the riches of the poor! who can buy thee at too dear a rate, since there is no enjoying the world without thee! Be not then so sparing of your purses, honorable gentle-men, as to abridge the natural course of life.

* * 'Tis this rare extraction that hath only power to disperse all malignant ours; a most sovereign and appr remedy; cramps, convulsions, parslys epilepsies, retired nerves, stopping of convulsions, paralysies, liver; and cures melancholia, hypondriaca, being taken and applied according to my printed recipes. 'Twill cost you eight crowns printed recipes. Twill cost you eight crowns.
And Zan Fritada, prithee sing a verse extempore in honor of it. * * *

You all know, honorable gentlemen, I never valued this vial at less than eight crowns; but for this time, I am content to be de-prived of it for six; six crowns is the price, and less in courtesy I know you cannot of-fer me. I ask you not as to the value of the thing, for then I should demand of you a thousand crowns. * * *

Well, I am in a humour at this time to make a present of the small quantity my coffer contains, to the rich in courtesy, and to the poor for God's sake. Wherefore now mark: I asked you six crowns; and six crowns at other times you have paid me. You shall not vive me stouchest. crowns at other times you have paid me. You shall not give me six crowns, nor five, nor four, nor three, nor two, nor one; nor half a ducat, no, nor a moccinigo. Sixpence it will cost you, or £600, expect no lower price—for by the banner of my front, I will not bate a bagatine—that I will have only a pledge of your love to carry something from amongst you to show I am not thing from amongst you to show I am not contemned by you. Therefore, now, toss your handkerchiefs cheerfully; and be advertised that the first heroic spirit that deigns to grace me with a handkerchief, I will give a little remembrance of something, beside, shall please it better than if I had presented it with a double pistolet."

Such was the faker's flow of language then and such it is now.

THE USE OF THE BALLOT To the Editor of the Evening Ledger;

Sir-Announcement was made recently that the Limited Equal Suffrage League and the Woman Suffrage party of Philadelphia have asked Governor Brumbaugh to declare himself in favor of the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution proposing unrestricted woman suffrage in this Commonwealth, and in return for his espousal of the "cause" promise their support, the offer holding an implied threat.

The office for which the representatives of The office for which the representatives of woman suffrage are offering to barter support for votes is that of Chief Magistrate of the nation, the highest office is our gift. The choice of the people for this high office is the representative, in his administration of the internal policies of the Government, of the interests of 50,090,000 people. In the councils of the great powers of the world he stands as the measure of our greatness as a nation, the political stature to which we have attained.

Those advocates of a cause whose political

to which we have attained.

Those advocates of a cause whose political horizon is so limited by their obsession with the especial propaganda they desire to further that they offer to barter with a possible candidate for that office reveal a lack of political antuteness; for in the eyes of all who estimate justly the dignity, the large responsibility of that high office, a candidate who would consider a proposition to give his support to a propaganda in exchange for votes, would be "weighed and found wanting."

These women reveal in themselves a low standard of political morality and a failure to appreciate political values, important qualifications for the intelligent, the conscientious use of the ballot.

Philadelphia, August 29.

A BOOM IN COBBLING One evidence of hard times that the shoe trade has not overlooked is the tremendous increase in the repairing of worn shoes since the Democrats came into power. It is said there nover has been so much cobbling in this country as in the past eighteen months. And in that period the democratic shoe trade has shrenk 50 per cent. according to a high official of the New England Shee and Leather Association. Of course back of the bad domestic husiness is the lack of employment and the consequent necessity for greater thrift.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

ABE REUF'S RETURN FROM PRISON

California Expects Him to Achieve Great Influence in the Political Life of the State-The Remarkable Drama Which Followed His Conviction—An Intimate Story

By WILLIAM RADER

Special Correspondent Evening Ledger

Lan hour for my turn to be ushered into his room. How different from the time when I saw him in prison stripes! The first time, politicians, job seekers, working men and women, young men, millionaires, lawyers and clients composed the line of callers which moved unbroken to the law offices of "Abe Reuf, attorney-at-law," Then the glimpse of Reuf as a man in stripes entering a cell; the gate bangs hard and loud, and the lock-up at San Quentin is followed by a pathetic silence. For about four years Abe Reuf was behind the bars, but a few days ago he was released on parole and is now on his ranch in Mendocino County, California.

Reuf was a student in the University of California-a brilliant student, quick in manner, clean in his life and with that peculiar gift of leadership which later on ensnared him. He became interested in San Francisco politics and almost by accident gained control of one of the wards. Gradually this influence was extended until he became the acknowledged master of the city. He never held office.

The Sale of a City

Following the great labor strikes in San Francisco, Reuf saw his opportunity to lead. The workingmen wanted the administration and Reuf would deliver it into their hands. A violinist in the Columbia Theatre was selected-a suave, handsome, capable man, whose name was Eugene Schmitz. He was elected Mayor, and Reuf was carried through the streets as the popular hero of the hour. Then began the sale of the city. Privileges and franchises were sold to the highest bidder, The labor unions no longer talked from soap boxes on the street corners. They were the government. When the city was smoking in her ruins, Reuf negotiated the sale of a \$250,000 franchise for the reconstruction of the city railways, and Patrick Calhoun was the party of the second part. The Mayor built a splendid house and hid away the money, and the Board of Supervisors were happy under the shower of gold that rained upon them.

Then came Francis Heney and Detective Burns and a courageous newspaper, and investigations and courts and years of conflict and controversy. Rudolph Spreckels and Senator James D. Phelan put up the money and the war was waged until Reuf was put in prison. Schmitz escaped because a word was omitted in one of the indictments, and Calhoun's jury was divided. by reasons which nobody could deny. Dynamite, intrigue, kidnapping, coercion and "gumshoe" tactics defeated the prosecution, and in the last State election Heney was handed a defeat for the United States Senate for what he did to the grafters, and the people turned and opened the prison gate for Reuf. Such is the fickleness and ingratitude of the public mind.

The Overturn of California

One day Heney was shot by a man who was trying to get on the Reuf jury. Hiram Johnson, a rising young lawyer, took his place and put Reuf in the penitentiary for 14 years. For this, in the days before the heat of the public conscience began to cool,

Johnson was elected Governor of California. When Reuf went to his ranch last week he enacted the last scene in a drama which involved all the passions of a city. It resulted in woman's suffrage in the State, the reconstruction of the judiciary, the elimination of labor dictation in San Francisco politics, the revolution of State politics, the destruction of party lines and the overthrow of the Southern Pacific in the political life of California. It has had indirectly much to do with the Progressive movement in the West, and sent James D. Phelan to the United States Senate. It insures the candidacy of Hiram Johnson, of the Progressive party, for President of the United States. Nobody is being punished for graft except a Greek, who dynamited the house of a witness. None of the Supervisors has been convicted.

Reuf must spend 90 days in the country to insure the moral safety of the political cam-

THE first time I saw Abe Reuf I waited | paign now beginning in San Francisco. I predict that he will reach a high place in the political life of the State.

VARE

NOTHING TO DO BUT WAIT

The release of Reuf furnishes a study in psychology. It is a picture in black and white of friendship and hate. The men who secured his release put him in prison. They who hunted him freed him. Once he was convicted, efforts were made to give him his liberty. The Governor was the last to accede to this demand. Fremont Older, the powerful editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, spent five of the best years of his life in hunting down the grafters, and having landed the arch-conspirator began at once a campaign of mercy. Little wonder that some of his friends thought him insane or insincere! But Older was both sane and sin-

Reuf receives his liberty and the penal system of California is purged of much of its barbarism. A crusade began against existing conditions in State prisons and capital punishment, and this wave of reform has rolled across the continent from San Quentin to Sing Sing. The editor of the Bulletin changed from an almost vicious prosecutor of grafters to an angel of reform and mercy. He is now giving his life for the redemption, not the destruction, of unfortunate men who have fallen into trouble. He has been chiefly instrumental in securing a parole for Reuf and in helping hundreds of ex-convicts.

The Future of Abe Reuf

The case against the grafters is the most celebrated since the days of Boss Tweed, It involved so many tragedies and dramatic incidents that it will go down in history as one of the greatest plays ever staged in the American courts, for it was a play. It illustrates the vagaries and strength of

the popular mind, the insincerity of courts, as well as their power, the vacillation of jurors, the influence of money and the corruption of politics. There was no race prejudice manifested-many of the leading Jews of California turned against Reuf. Public opinion had become exhausted in the longdrawn trial of Pat Calhoun, and there was an apparent sympathy for the under dog. Reuf is still a prisoner on parole, and his

career will be watched with interest. He tells me that he is without means; but he never offered to pay back his ill-gotten gains. In this he resembles Lorenzo the Magnificent, who died clutching the graft he wrung from the people of Florence. He is a man of power, shrewd, a natural leader, and a hundred thousand people in California begged for his release. That he will come back, probably with credit to himself, is freely predicted by those who know him best.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW Mr. Daniels, new-hearted for the job, ought to be able to accomplish some fine upbuilding work and thus do his full stint in the work of preparedness.-Brooklyn Eagle.

If our cities played their due part, the States—as one or two have already done—might begin to appoint State Commissioners of Markets and organize intercity distribution.—New York

Official announcement that the United States will establish a submarine base at New London shows an infantile confidence in giving all possible publicity to our naval precautions.—Wall Street Journal.

If Congress shall refuse to approve the purchase or operation of ships by the Government, it will be well. If it further declines to listen to the appeals of the subsidy hunters, this will also be well. The two proposals are extremes which must be avoided.—Indianapolis News.

How much longer will our Government beat around the bush in Mexico? Shall it be said of the United States that we are ready to force a protectorate upon poor little Haiti white we bandy words with the bandits who have laid waste the vast territory of Mexico? Is not the big fellow as much entitled to Uncle Sam's protection as the little fellow?—Boston Transcript.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the accession of the Hohenscollera family to soveress rank and the 25th anniversary of the birth of Frederick I, the first of the Hohenscollera to rule over Prussia as king. It was in his that Frederick I of Nuremberg, of the house of Hohenscollera, was made Elector of Brandenberg by the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The dynasty continued to rule as Margravas of Electors of little Brandenberg

until 1618, when John Sigismund assumed also

until 1618, when John Sigismund assumed also the title of Duke of Prussia.

Frederick III, Elector of Brandenberg and Duke of Prussia, who was crowned king in 1701, was born in Konigsberg on July 22, 1861. The Hohenzolierns find long coveted the title of king, and this elector achieved this ambition, assuming the title of Frederick I, King of Prussia, in 1701, when he placed the crown upon his head with his own hands. He was thrice married. His third spouse became insane, but Frederick was kept in ignorance of the fact until one day she escaped and rushed into his apartment, so terrifying the King by her wild actions that he never recovered from the shock. The present Kaiser of Germany is the list Hohenzollern sovereign, and the ninth King of Prussla, and the third Emperor of Germany.—Chicago Journal.

HAUNTED Have you a garden where you walk and see The golden flowers of spring Crown the new greenery With newer blossoming

A garden all green growth and witchery. And does the purple evening come for you Slow star by slow white star, Trailing its robe of dew

With not a sound to mar

The peace, save bird-calls falling faint and few? Ah well. I have no garden for my feet To tread! The walls of stor Press on the bitter street Where I drift by, alone,

Dreading the wolf's glare in the eyes I meet. And yet, have you not sometimes turned your

And yet, have you not sometimes turned you head,
Just bending to a rose,
Thinking you heard the tread
And stir of one who goes
Down old remembered paths—but now is dead?
—Hildegarde Hawthorne in Harper's Magazine.

AMUSEMENTS

FORREST Twice Mats. 2:15 Beg. Next Sat. Evg. There- Evgs. 8:15

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B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE Victor Morley & Co. in "A Regular Army Man"; Masie King & Tyler Brooks; Deiro; Lydla Barry; Quinn & Mitchell; Other Stars. VAUDEVILLE EPICURES!

ADELPHI Beginning SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 4 H. H. FRAZEE Presents "BROTHER MASONS

THE 33D DEGREE OF LAUGHTER Beats on Sale Wednesday, 9 A. M. PEOPLE'S New Scason Sat, Evg., Sept. 4
Matiness Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. The Winning of Barbara Worth Nights, 10c. 25c, 35c, 50c. Mata., 10c and 23c. Sale of Seats Opens Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.

LAWNDALE AND CRESCENTVILLE Fourth of July Association MONSTER CARNIVAL CONTINUED

MONDAY, AUG. 30, TUESDAY, AUG. 31. Hand Concert & Fireworks in the Evening—FREE. Fox Chast cars to the ground. All unused tickets are good.

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET 10 A. M. to 11:15 P. M. Much-Discussed and Remarkable Photo-Play THE SECRET ORCHARD

Blanche Sweet, Carlyle Blachwell & Theodore Roberts MARKET ST. ABOVE 16TH

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D Other Apis GRAND GRAND Bonnan's Entertainers; Baby Helm; Val & Ernle Righton; Bonnan & Anderson; Bignley & La Brach; Globons & Globous; Fun Poto Films.

DUMONT'S DEMONT'S MINSTRELL MATINEE TODAY, 10c AND 20c